

## 4.17 Utilities and Service System

This section analyzes the utilities and service system impacts that could result from implementation of the project, which consists of the 2021 General Plan Update (GPU), Housing Element Update, and Climate Action Plan (CAP). The analysis area covers the city of Moreno Valley (city) and sphere of influence, which are collectively referred to as the Planning Area. This analysis relies on secondary sources, regional infrastructure planning documents.

### 4.17.1 Existing Conditions

#### 4.17.1.1 Water Service

Water service in the Planning Area is provided by two agencies: Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) supplies most of the city, except for a 430-acre area in the western portion of the city that is served by Box Springs Mutual Water Company.

##### **a. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California**

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) supplies water to approximately 18.7 million people in a 5,200-square-mile service area that includes portions of Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego counties. MWD provides water to the EMWD, which in turn provides water supply to the city (see the discussion of EMWD below).

MWD gets its water from two sources. The first source is the Colorado River, which is connected to MWD's six-county service area through a 242-mile aqueduct, known as the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA). The CRA system is known as the Central Valley Project, which is operated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and began to deliver water to member agencies beginning in 1941. The second source is water from northern California, which supplies water through a series of dams, aqueducts, pipelines, and other facilities known as the State Water Project (SWP) and is operated by the Department of Water Resources. SWP water deliveries began in 1972.

In June 2016, MWD adopted its 2015 Regional Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), which evaluated water supply reliability, over a 20-year period, for average, single-dry, and multiple-dry years within its service area. The plan includes estimates of total retail demands for the region and identifies the supplies needed to meet projected demands. MWD's reliability assessment showed that reliable water supplies are available to meet projected demands through the year 2040. The UWMP also identifies a planning buffer supply intended to protect against the risks associated with implementation of local and imported

water supply projects and programs, and for the risk that future demands could be higher than projected. MWD's planning buffer identifies an additional increment of water that potentially could be developed when needed and if other supplies are not fully implemented as planned. As part of the implementation of the planning buffer, MWD periodically evaluates water supply development, supply conditions, and projected demands to ensure that the region is not under or over developing supplies.

### **b. Eastern Municipal Water District**

EMWD imports water from MWD that it uses to provide water supply to the city. The imported water received from MWD is treated at two treatment plants: Henry J. Mills (Mills) in Riverside and Robert A. Skinner (Skinner) in Winchester. At Mills, SWP water is treated, while at Skinner a combination of SWP water and CRA water is treated. Untreated water supplied by MWD is treated by EMWD at a microfiltration plant in Perris. An additional microfiltration plant is located in Hemet, which provides untreated MWD water directly to a number of agricultural and wholesale customers. EMWD is increasing the use of recycled water, through expansion and maximization of the four regional water reclamation facilities.

### **c. Box Springs Mutual Water Company**

Box Springs Mutual Water Company (BSMWC) provides water service to 600 business and residential customers in a 430-acre area in the western portion of the city that includes the Edgemont neighborhood. BSMWC is a private shareholder company owned by 2,300 property owners that has provided potable water since 1920. BSMWC water supply is primarily from a groundwater well located in the area, although supplemental water is provided through an agreement with the Western Municipal Water District (WMWD). The well water is high in nitrates and to meet safe drinking water standards, BSMWC must blend its supply with more costly water imported from WMWD.

BSMWC water system facilities, which include undersized and unlined pipes, are currently hydraulically incapable of supplying the necessary fire flow demand to support existing property development conditions. Additionally, the water system is aging and deteriorated and in need of replacement and rehabilitation. A January 2014 test of fire hydrants found that 46 percent failed to meet the minimum water flow needed for fire protection. Improving the water system could cost between \$16.5 million and \$22 million, depending on whether it continued to depend on the well and blend it with imported water or switched entirely to imported water. BSMWC has replaced some pipes in its service area and a recently approved apartment complex will generate approximately \$600,000 in fees for further improvements; however, as BSMWC is a private company, it is not eligible to receive state grants. Funding remains a significant challenge.

#### **4.17.1.2 Wastewater Service**

Wastewater service in the Planning Area is provided by two agencies: EMWD provides collection and treatment for most of the city, while the Edgemont Community Services

District serves a 430-acre area in the western portion of the city that includes the Edgemont neighborhood.

#### **a. Eastern Municipal Water District**

EMWD is responsible for all wastewater collection and treatment in its service area. EMWD's wastewater collection systems include: 1,534 miles of gravity sewer, 53 lift stations, and 4 operational regional water reclamation facilities (RWRFs), with interconnections between local collection systems serving each treatment plant. Inter-connections between the local collections systems serving each treatment plant allow for operational flexibility, improved reliability, and expanded deliveries of recycled water. All of EMWD's RWRFs produce tertiary effluent, suitable for all Department of Health Services permitted uses, including irrigation of food crops and full-body contact.

EMWD treats all of the wastewater collected in its service area to tertiary standards and disposes of its recycled water in one of three ways: (1) customer sales, (2) discharge to Temescal Creek, or (3) percolation and evaporation while stored in ponds throughout EMWD. In 2015, EMWD collected 48,665 acre-feet of wastewater, treated 45,385 acre-feet of wastewater, and recycled 34,001 acre-feet of wastewater within its service area. The total wastewater collected differs from the total amount treated due to losses in the treatment process. In addition, the balance between the total wastewater treated and the amount recycled within a service area represents EMWD's system losses, such as storage pond evaporation and incidental recharge.

#### **b. Edgemont Community Services District**

The Edgemont Community Services District (ECSD) has provided sewer and street lighting to the community of Edgemont within the cities of Riverside and Moreno Valley since 1957. Within Moreno Valley, Edgemont encompasses approximately 430 acres, generally located north of Alessandro Boulevard, east of Interstate 215 (I-215), south of Eucalyptus Avenue, and west of Elsworth Street. The ECSD Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) Update (2016) was an update to the District's 1995 ECSD Sewer Report. SSMPs must be self audited at least every two years and updated every five years from the original adoption date by the enrollee's governing board.

#### **4.17.1.3 Stormwater**

As described in Section 4.10.1.2, the local storm water conveyance system is designed to prevent flooding by transporting water away from developed areas. The Riverside County Flood Control District and Water Conservation District (RCFC&WCD) is the county agency responsible for keeping county residents safe from flood hazards. While RCFC&WCD oversees all aspects of flood protection, they collaborate with local agencies on project development and implementation. RCFC&WCD has prepared four master drainage plans (MDPs) (Sunnymead Area, West End, Perris Valley, and Moreno), that identify the range of public and private improvements required to contain the 100-year frequency storm water flows, alleviating flooding once implemented. Additionally, RCFC&WCD has developed three

area drainage plans (ADPs) that establish the fee required within each specific area to support the required improvements. The Moreno, Sunnymead, and West End MDPs have been adopted by the City. Figure 4.10-2 in Section 4.10 of this Environmental Impact Report (EIR) presents the existing storm drain facilities within the Planning Area.

#### **4.17.1.4 Electrical Power**

Southern California Edison (SCE) and the Moreno Valley Electric Utility (MVU) provide electricity to the Planning Area. SCE, a subsidiary of Edison International, serves approximately 180 cities in 11 counties across central and southern California. Today SCE has over 6,500 residential and business clients in a service area that covers the eastern and southern portions of the city.

MVU was established in 2001 as a public power utility, first serving customers in the Promontory Park subdivision at Cactus Avenue and Moreno Beach Drive. MVU serves over 6,500 customers within its service area. MVU provides customer service, meter reading, billing, emergency response, and other services to new commercial and residential developments located within its service area. MVU also provides energy for public vehicle charging stations in the city, including public charging stations located at City Hall and the Walmart Super Center. In 2014, the Moreno Valley City Council formed a Utilities Commission to provide additional review for all matters pertaining to MVU. Commissioners are citizen volunteers, appointed by the City Council for three-year terms.

#### **4.17.1.5 Natural Gas**

SoCalGas provides the city with natural gas service. SoCalGas' service territory encompasses approximately 20,000 square miles and more than 500 communities.

#### **4.17.1.6 Solid Waste**

The City provides trash, recycling, and special waste handling services to residents and businesses through a contract with Waste Management. No other haulers are authorized to operate within the city. The majority of solid waste generated within the city is disposed of at Badlands Sanitary Landfill, located north of State Route 60 (SR-60) and west of I-10 off Ironwood Avenue. Two other landfills within the county of Riverside, El Sobrante Landfill and Lamb Canyon Landfill, have the capacity to serve the city. As shown in Table 4.17-1, these three landfills have a combined remaining capacity of approximately 178.8 million cubic yards.

<b>Table 4.17-1 Existing Landfills and Capacity</b>		
Landfill	Location	Current Remaining Capacity (cubic yards)
Badlands Landfill	31125 Ironwood Avenue Moreno Valley, CA	15.7 million as of January 2015
El Sobrante Landfill	10910 Dawson Canyon Road Corona, California	143.9 million as of April 2018
Lamb Canyon Landfill	16411 Lamb Canyon Road (SR-79) San Jacinto, CA	19.2 million as of January 2015
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>178.8 million</b>
SOURCES: Dyett & Bhatia 2020a.		

## 4.17.2 Applicable Regulatory Requirements

### 4.17.2.1 Water Service

#### a. California Water Action Plan

California Water Action Plan: Actions for Reliability, Restoration and Resilience was released by Governor Brown in January 2014. A collaborative effort of the California Natural Resources Agency, the California Environmental Protection Agency, and California Department of Food and Agriculture, the California Water Action Plan was developed to meet three broad objectives: more reliable water supplies, the restoration of important species and habitat, and a more resilient, sustainably managed water resources system (water supply, water quality, flood protection, and environment) that can better withstand inevitable and unforeseen pressures in the coming decades.

For the past five years, and continuing into the future, the following actions are designed to move California toward more sustainable water management by providing a more reliable water supply for farms and communities, restoring important wildlife habitat and species, and helping the state's water systems and environment become more resilient:

1. Make conservation a California way of life;
2. Increase regional self-reliance and integrated water management across all levels of government;
3. Achieve the co-equal goals for the Delta;
4. Protect and restore important ecosystems;
5. Manage and prepare for dry periods;
6. Expand water storage capacity and improve groundwater management;
7. Provide safe water for all communities;
8. Increase flood protection;
9. Increase operational and regulatory efficiency; and
10. Identify sustainable and integrated financing opportunities.

## **b. Water Shortage Contingency Plan (Title 5, Article 10 EMWD Administrative Code)**

In accordance with Water Code 10632 requirements, EMWD is responsible for conserving the available water supply, protecting the integrity of water supply facilities, and implementing a contingency plan in times of drought, supply reductions, failure of water distribution systems, or emergencies.

Therefore, EMWD adopted the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to regulate the delivery and consumption of water use during water shortages. EMWD's Board of Directors has the authority to initiate or terminate the water shortage contingency measures described in the Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

EMWD will implement the appropriate Water Shortage Contingency Plan stage based on current water conditions such as:

- EMWD water supply conditions and storage levels
- Statewide water supply conditions
- Local water supply and demand conditions
- MWD Water Supply Allocation Plan implementation or other actions requiring a reduction in water demand
- Actions by surrounding agencies

Higher stages will be implemented as shortages continue and/or if customer response does not bring about desired water savings. Restrictions, penalties, and enforcement will build on each other as higher stages are implemented. The stages are: Stage 1, Supply Watch; Stage 2: Supply Alert (currently in Stage 2); Stage 3, Mandatory Waste Reduction; Stage 4, Mandatory Outdoor Reduction; and Stage 5, Mandatory Indoor Reduction.

## **c. Urban Water Management Planning Act**

In 1983, the California legislature enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code, Sections 10610–10656), which requires specified urban water suppliers within the state to prepare an UWMP and update it every five years. State and local agencies and the public frequently use UWMPs to determine if agencies are planning adequately to reliably meet water demands in various service areas. As such, UWMPs serve as an important role in documenting water supply availability and reliability for purposes of compliance with Senate Bills 610 and 221, which link water supply sufficiency to large land-use development project approvals. Urban water suppliers also must prepare UWMPs, pursuant to the Urban Water Management Planning Act, in order to be eligible for state funding and drought assistance.

A UWMP provides information on water usage, water supply sources, and water reliability planning within a specified water agency service area. It also may provide implementation schedules to meet projected demands over the planning horizon; a description of

opportunities for new development of desalinated water; groundwater information (where groundwater is identified as an existing or planned water source); description of water quality over the planning horizon; and identification of water management tools that maximize local resources and minimize imported water supplies. Additionally, a UWMP evaluates the reliability of water supplies within the specified service area. This includes a water supply reliability assessment, water shortage contingency plan, and development of a plan in case of an interruption of water supplies.

#### **d. Eastern Municipal Water District Water Conservation Policies**

EMWD's water conservation policies, practices, and procedures were originally adopted in 1991, and have been periodically modified to provide long-term water reliability for existing and future customers (EMWD 2013). EMWD water conservation policies include the following:

1. Hosing down driveways and other hard surfaces is prohibited except for health or sanitary reasons.
2. Repair water leaks within 48 hours of occurrence.
3. Irrigate landscape only between 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. except when:
  - manually watering;
  - establishing new landscape;
  - temperatures are predicted to fall below freezing; or
  - it is for very short periods of time to adjust or repair an irrigation system.
4. Unattended irrigation systems using potable water are prohibited unless they are limited to no more than 15 minutes watering per day, per station. This limitation can be extended for:
  - Very low flow drip irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two gallons of water per hour.
  - Weather based controllers or stream rotor sprinklers that meet 70 percent efficiency.
  - Runoff or over watering is not permitted in any case.
5. Irrigation systems operate efficiently and avoid over watering or watering of hardscape and the resulting runoff.
6. Excessive water flow or runoff is prohibited.
7. Decorative fountains must be equipped with a recycling system.
8. Allowing water to run while washing vehicles is prohibited.

9. Install new landscaping with low-water demand trees and plants. New turf shall only be installed for functional purposes.
10. Watering during rain is prohibited.

### **4.17.2.2 Wastewater Service**

#### **a. State Water Resources Control Board**

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) preserves, enhances, and restores the quality of California's water resources, and ensures the proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations. Wastewater generators must obtain a permit to discharge their wastewater. Pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act and California's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the SWRCB regulates wastewater discharges to surface waters through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. Some wastewater discharges are exempt from federal NPDES requirements, but California law may still apply. Under California law, the SWRCB requires Waste Discharge Requirements for some discharges in addition to those subject to NPDES permits. Permits contain specific requirements that limit the pollutants in discharges. They also require dischargers to monitor their wastewater to ensure that it meets all requirements. Wastewater dischargers must maintain their treatment facilities, and treatment plant operators must be certified. The SWRCB routinely inspects treatment facilities and strictly enforces permit requirements.

#### **b. Recycled Water Policy Resolution No. 2009-0011**

The purpose of the Recycled Water Policy is to increase the use of recycled water from municipal wastewater sources that meets the definition in Water Code Section 13050(n), in a manner that implements state and federal water quality laws. When used in compliance with the policy, Title 22, and all applicable state and federal water quality laws, the SWRCB finds that recycled water is safe for the approved uses, and strongly supports recycled water as a safe alternative to potable water for such approved uses.

### **4.17.2.3 Stormwater**

As described in Section 4.10.2.3.f, the RCFC&WCD is the county agency responsible for keeping county residents safe from flood hazards. The duties of the RCFC&WCD include the following:

- Identification of flood hazards and problems;
- Regulation of floodplains and development;
- Regulation of drainage and development;
- County watercourse and drainage planning;
- Education for flood prevention and safety;
- Construction of flood control structures and facilities;
- Flood warning and early detection; and
- Maintenance and operation of completed structures.

The RCFC&WCD is funded through a share of property taxes in addition to other funding sources. As a special district, the RCFC&WCD's jurisdiction extends over the western 40 percent of Riverside County.

#### **4.17.2.4 Solid Waste**

##### **a. California Integrated Waste Management Act**

Assembly Bill (AB) 939, known as the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, required all California cities and counties to divert 50 percent of the waste generated within their boundaries by the year 2000. The act requires each California city and county to prepare, adopt, and submit to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) that demonstrates how the jurisdiction will meet the California Integrated Waste Management Act's mandated diversion goals. Each jurisdiction's SRRE must include specific components, as defined in California Public Resources Code Sections 41003 and 41303. Additionally, the SRRE must include a program for the management of solid waste generated in the jurisdiction consistent with the following hierarchy: (1) source reduction, (2) recycling and composting, (3) environmentally safe transformation; and (4) land disposal.

##### **b. Assembly Bill 1826**

AB 1826 (2014) requires businesses to recycle their organic waste on and after April 1, 2016, depending on the amount of waste they generate on a weekly basis. Additionally, AB 1826 requires that, after January 1, 2016, all local jurisdictions implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste generated by businesses, including multi-family residential dwellings with five or more units. Organic waste includes food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, non-hazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper waste that is mixed in with food waste. This law phases in the mandatory recycling of commercial organics over time.

Because the minimum threshold of organic waste generation by businesses will be decreased over time (e.g., in 2016, affected businesses were those generating 8 cubic yards or more of organic waste per week; in 2019, affected businesses will be those generating 4 or more cubic yards of organic waste per week), an increasing proportion of the commercial sector will be required to comply. AB 1826 is part of California's efforts intended to achieve its recycling and greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals. Reducing the amount of organic materials sent to landfills and increasing the production of compost and mulch are part of the AB 32 Scoping Plan.

##### **c. Senate Bill 1383**

Senate Bill (SB) 1383 (2016) requires a 50 percent reduction in disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020, and a 75 percent reduction by 2025. The law grants CalRecycle the regulatory authority required to achieve the organic waste disposal reduction targets and establishes an additional target that not less than 20 percent of currently disposed edible

food is recovered for human consumption by 2025. Food waste alone accounts for approximately 17 percent to 18 percent of total landfill disposal. Increasing food waste prevention, encouraging edible food rescue, and expanding the composting and in-vessel digestion of organic waste throughout the state will help reduce methane emissions from organic waste disposed in California's landfills. Additionally, compost has numerous benefits including water conservation, improved soil health, and carbon sequestration.

#### **d. Moreno Valley Municipal Code**

The City's Municipal Code Ordinance 6.02.050 provides standards for the provision of solid waste (refuse) and recyclable material storage areas in compliance with state law (California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act, Public Resources Code Sections 42900 through 42911). Additionally, the City's Building Code requires development projects to complete and submit a Waste Management and Recycling Plan for approval prior to issuance of building permits. The Waste Management and Recycling Plan would identify the project type, and estimate the amount of materials to be recycled during construction. The project would also be required to complete a Diversion Report for review by the City's Building Department to demonstrate that the project recycled a minimum of 50 percent of its construction waste.

### **4.17.3 Methodologies for Determining Impacts**

The potential for significant impacts associated with the proposed GPU has been determined based upon review of existing secondary source information.

### **4.17.4 Basis for Determining Significance**

Thresholds used to evaluate impacts related to utilities and service system are based on applicable criteria in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Sections 15000-15387), Appendix G. A significant impact would occur if the project would:

- 1) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electrical power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects;
- 2) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years;
- 3) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments;
- 4) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals; or

- 5) Comply with federal, state, or local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

## 4.17.5 Impact Analysis

### 4.17.5.1 Topic 1: Utility Infrastructure

*Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electrical power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

#### a. Water

As described in Section 3.2.4 above, buildout of the project would generate an increase of approximately 43,882 people, 22,052 new homes, 38,915 jobs by 2040, which would necessitate construction of future water supply infrastructure. This increased demand for water infrastructure would primarily be located within the Concept Areas. Due to the increased growth within the Concept Areas, the existing water conveyance system likely would not be adequate to provide a reliable water supply. Therefore, pipeline upgrades, as well as new storage tanks, would likely be required to serve development and redevelopment within the Concept Areas. Additionally, future growth outside of the Concept Areas would also need water infrastructure improvements to serve future growth through 2040.

Construction of the future water facilities described above could result in environmental impacts, including disturbances or conversion of habitat, water pollution during construction, increased noise levels, and an increase in impermeable surfaces. At the time future water facilities are proposed, they would require a separate environmental review and compliance with regulations in existence at that time would address potential environmental impacts related to the construction and operation of new water facilities. Furthermore, these future water facilities would be subject to 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR, which would reduce impacts associated with the relocation or construction of new or expanded water facilities to a level less than significant.

#### b. Wastewater

As described in Section 3.2.4 above, buildout of the project would generate an increase of approximately 43,882 people, 22,052 new homes, 38,915 jobs by 2040, which would necessitate construction of future wastewater infrastructure. This increased demand for wastewater infrastructure would primarily be located within the Concept Areas. The increased wastewater flow generated by the Concept Areas would likely require upsizing existing collection sewer lines and existing conveyance sewer lines to wastewater treatment plants. Additionally, future growth outside of the Concept Areas would also need water infrastructure improvements to serve future growth through 2040.

Construction of the future wastewater facilities described above could result in environmental impacts, including disturbances or conversion of habitat, water pollution during construction, increased noise levels, and an increase in impermeable surfaces. At the time future wastewater facilities are proposed, they would require a separate environmental review and compliance with regulations in existence at that time would address potential environmental impacts related to the construction and operation of new wastewater facilities. Furthermore, these future wastewater facilities would be subject to 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR, which would reduce impacts associated with the relocation or construction of new or expanded wastewater facilities to a level less than significant.

### **c. Stormwater**

As described in Section 3.2.4 above, buildout of the project would generate an increase of approximately 43,882 people, 22,052 new homes, 38,915 jobs by 2040, which would necessitate construction of future stormwater infrastructure such as underground storm drains, open channels, and detention basins. The 2021 GPU currently envisions that proposed drainage facilities would consist either of new facilities or extensions of existing drainage facilities. The 2021 GPU currently does not envision upsizing existing drainage facilities or introducing drainage facilities parallel to existing drainage facilities. Any future storm drain facilities greater than 36-inches in diameter, including all reinforced concrete boxes and detention basins, would be operated and maintained by RCFC&WCD, while all remaining facilities would be the responsibility of the City.

Construction of the future stormwater facilities described above could result in environmental impacts, including disturbances or conversion of habitat, water pollution during construction, increased noise levels, and an increase in impermeable surfaces. At the time future stormwater facilities are proposed, they would require a separate environmental review and compliance with regulations in existence at that time would address potential environmental impacts related to the construction and operation of new stormwater facilities. Furthermore, these future stormwater facilities would be subject to 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR, which would reduce impacts associated with the relocation or construction of new or expanded stormwater facilities to a level less than significant.

### **d. Electric Power, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications**

As described in Section 3.2.4 above, buildout of the project would generate an increase of approximately 43,882 people, 22,052 new homes, 38,915 jobs by 2040, which would necessitate construction of future electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications infrastructure. This increased demand would primarily be located within the Concept Areas, although future growth outside of the Concept Areas would also need infrastructure improvements to serve future growth through 2040.

Construction of the future electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications could result in environmental impacts, including disturbances or conversion of habitat, water pollution

during construction, increased noise levels, and an increase in impermeable surfaces. At the time future facilities are proposed, they would require a separate environmental review and compliance with regulations in existence at that time would address potential environmental impacts related to the construction and operation of new facilities. Furthermore, these future facilities would be subject to 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR, which would reduce impacts associated with the relocation or construction of new or expanded electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications facilities to a level less than significant.

#### **4.17.5.2 Topic 2: Water Supply**

*Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?*

In June 2016, EMWD's Board of Directors adopted the 2015 UWMP. This plan provides information on EMWD's projected supplies and demands in five-year increments through the year 2040, and reports EMWD's progress on water use efficiency targets as defined in the Water Conservation Act of 2009. As stated in the UWMP, EMWD's recycled water distribution system includes 135 miles of large diameter transmission pipelines, 6,000 acre-feet of surface storage reservoirs (10 separate sites), and 4 regional pumping plants.

As set forth in the UWMP, EMWD has the supply needed to meet the demand of its customers through 2040. The conclusion is based on the assurances of MWD that it would be able to supply member agency demands, the reliability of local groundwater supplies achieved through groundwater management plans and the development of recycled water resources.

Based on the imported and member agency local water sources discussed above, EMWD estimates that it, along with member agency local sources, would be able to supply 268,200 acre-feet of water in 2040. Therefore, the MWD 2015 Regional UWMP and EMWD 2016 UWMP adequate water supply is available to meet all of the region's anticipated demand, in average/normal and dry water years.

As described in Section 4.15.5.1 above, project buildout would result in a total of 72,737 households in 2040, which would be less than the 2040 SCAG household projection of 73,000. Similarly, the project's projected population size of 252,179 would be less than the 2040 SCAG projection of 256,600. This difference in population is due to the greater share of multi-family units that would likely result under buildout of the project compared to buildout of the existing 2006 General Plan, as multi-family units typically have a lower household population. The project would slightly increase the number of jobs to 83,246 compared to the SCAG 2040 growth projection of 83,200. However, this slight increase in approximately 46 jobs would have a negligible effect on future growth that would be offset by the decrease in population and households compared to SCAG 2040 growth projections. Consequently, the project would not exceed forecasted water demand projections for EMWD, because it would reduce future population and household growth compared to 2040 SCAG projections. Similarly, the project is not expected to exceed forecasted water demand projections for BSMWC, because it would reduce future population and household growth compared to 2040

SCAG projections. Therefore, the project would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years, and impacts would be less than significant.

### **4.17.5.3 Topic 3: Wastewater Treatment**

*Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?*

As described in Section 4.15.5.1 above, project buildout would result in a total of 72,737 households in 2040, which would be less than the 2040 SCAG household projection of 73,000. Similarly, the project's projected population size of 252,179 would be less than the 2040 SCAG projection of 256,600. Although the project would slightly increase the number of jobs to 83,246 compared to the SCAG 2040 growth projection of 83,200, this slight increase in approximately 46 jobs would have a negligible effect on future growth that would be offset by the decrease in population and households compared to SCAG 2040 growth projections. Consequently, the project would not exceed forecasted wastewater demand projections for EMWD, because it would reduce future population and household growth compared to 2040 SCAG projections. Similarly, the project would not exceed forecasted wastewater demand projections for ECSD, because it would reduce future population and household growth compared to 2040 SCAG projections. Therefore, EMWD and ECSD would have adequate capacity to provide wastewater treatment for the project, and impacts would be less than significant.

### **4.17.5.4 Topics 4 and 5: Solid Waste**

*Would the project generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?*

*Would the project comply with federal, state, or local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

As described in Section 4.17.1.6 above, the majority of solid waste generated within the city is disposed of at Badlands Sanitary Landfill. Two other landfills within the county of Riverside, El Sobrante Landfill and Lamb Canyon Landfill, have the capacity to serve the city. As shown in Table 4.17-1 above, these three landfills have a combined remaining capacity of approximately 178.8 million cubic yards. As described in Section 4.15.5.1 above, project buildout would result in a total of 72,737 households in 2040, which would be less than the 2040 SCAG household projection of 73,000. Similarly, the project's projected population size of 252,179 would be less than the 2040 SCAG projection of 256,600. Although the project would slightly increase the number of jobs to 83,246 compared to the SCAG 2040 growth projection of 83,200, this slight increase in approximately 46 jobs would have a negligible effect on future growth that would be offset by the decrease in population and households compared to SCAG 2040 growth projections. Consequently, the project would not

generate excessive solid waste that would exceed regional forecasted demand, because it would reduce future population and household growth compared to 2040 SCAG projections.

As described in Section 4.17.2.4.d above, the City's Building Code requires development projects to complete and submit a Waste Management and Recycling Plan for approval prior to issuance of building permits. The Waste Management and Recycling Plan would identify the project type, and estimate the amount of materials to be recycled during construction. The project would also be required to complete a Diversion Report for review by the City's Building Department to demonstrate that the project recycled a minimum of 50 percent of its construction waste. Future site-specific development under the project would be required to complete a Waste Management and Recycling Plan and a Diversion Plan, which would ensure consistency with local and state requirements regarding waste diversion, including the California Integrated Waste Management Act. Additionally, future site-specific development would also be required to implement organic waste recycling programs consistent with the requirements of AB 1826 and SB 1383. Therefore, the project would not generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, exceed the capacity of local infrastructure, or conflict with federal, state, or local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste, and impacts would be less than significant.

## **4.17.6 Cumulative Analysis**

The impact analysis presented in Section 4.17.5 above was cumulative in nature because it considers the need for future facilities to serve the entire Planning Area. Construction of future utility and service system facilities could result in environmental impacts, including disturbances or conversion of habitat, water pollution during construction, increased noise levels, and an increase in impermeable surfaces. At the time future utility and service facilities are proposed, they would require a separate environmental review and compliance with regulations in existence at that time would address potential environmental impacts related to the construction and operation of new utility and service. Furthermore, these future utility and service would be subject to 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR. Therefore, the project would not contribute to a cumulative impact related to public utilities and service system.

## **4.17.7 Significance of Impacts before Mitigation**

### **4.17.7.1 Topic 1: Utility Infrastructure**

#### **a. Water**

Future water facilities would be subject to separate environmental review, 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR, which would reduce impacts associated with the relocation or construction of new or expanded water facilities to a level less than significant.

## **b. Wastewater**

Future wastewater facilities would be subject to separate environmental review, 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR, which would reduce impacts associated with the relocation or construction of new or expanded wastewater facilities to a level less than significant.

## **c. Stormwater**

Future stormwater facilities would be subject to separate environmental review, 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR, which would reduce impacts associated with the relocation or construction of new or expanded stormwater facilities to a level less than significant.

## **d. Electric Power, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications**

Future facilities would be subject to separate environmental review, 2021 GPU goals and policies intended to protect the environment and the programmatic mitigation framework established in this EIR, which would reduce impacts associated with the relocation or construction of new or expanded electrical, natural gas, and telecommunications facilities to a level less than significant.

### **4.17.7.2 Topic 2: Water Supply**

The project would not exceed forecasted water demand projections for EMWD or BSMWC, because it would reduce future population and household growth compared to 2040 SCAG projections. Therefore, the project would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years, and impacts would be less than significant.

### **4.17.7.3 Topic 3: Wastewater Treatment**

The project would not exceed forecasted wastewater demand projections for EMWD or ECSD, because it would reduce future population and household growth compared to 2040 SCAG projections. Therefore, EMWD and ECSD would have adequate capacity to provide wastewater treatment for the project, and impacts would be less than significant.

### **4.17.7.4 Topics 4 and 5: Solid Waste**

The project would not generate excessive solid waste that would exceed regional forecasted demand, because it would reduce future population and household growth compared to 2040 SCAG projections. Future site-specific development under the project would be required to complete a Waste Management and Recycling Plan and a Diversion Plan, which would ensure consistency with local, state, and federal requirements regarding waste diversion. Therefore,

the project would not generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, exceed the capacity of local infrastructure, or conflict with federal, state, or local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste, and impacts would be less than significant.

## **4.17.8 Mitigation**

### **4.17.8.1 Topic 1: Utility Infrastructure**

#### **a. Water**

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

#### **b. Wastewater**

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

#### **c. Stormwater**

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

#### **d. Electric Power, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications**

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

### **4.17.8.2 Topic 2: Water Supply**

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

### **4.17.8.3 Topic 3: Wastewater Treatment**

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

### **4.17.8.4 Topics 4 and 5: Solid Waste**

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

## **4.17.9 Significance of Impacts after Mitigation**

### **4.17.9.1 Topic 1: Utility Infrastructure**

#### **a. Water**

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

**b. Wastewater**

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

**c. Stormwater**

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

**d. Electric Power, Natural Gas, and Telecommunications**

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

**4.17.9.2 Topic 2: Water Supply**

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

**4.17.9.3 Topic 3: Wastewater Treatment**

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

**4.17.9.4 Topics 4 and 5: Solid Waste**

Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.